Financial Statements and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS DOUGLAS C WARFIELD, CPA, CVA

The Mayor and Council
Town of Chevy Chase, Maryland

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Town of Chevy Chase, Maryland (the Town), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as Exhibits A-1 to A-6 listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Chevy Chase, Maryland's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Town of Chevy Chase Maryland as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, and the respective changes in financial position for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquires of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

October 1, 2008

Linton Shafer Warfield & Garutt

As management of the Town of Chevy Chase, (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The MD&A is best understood if read in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the 2008 fiscal year by \$5,084,148, (net assets). Of the total net assets, \$4,422,140 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors and \$662,008 is invested in capital assets.

As of June 30, 2008, the Town's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$4,442,965.

As of June 30, 2008, unreserved, undesignated fund balance for the General Fund (primary operating fund) was \$4,417,543 or 151% of total fiscal year 2008 General Fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Assets, Exhibit A-1, presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities, Exhibit A-2, presents information showing how the Town's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, streets and roads, sanitation and waste removal, and parks and recreation. The Town does not have any business-type activities

The government-wide financial statements include only the Town of Chevy Chase because the Town has no component unit relationships with any other agency. The government-wide financial statements can be found in Exhibits A-1 and A-2 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The Town of Chevy Chase has only a governmental fund, the General Fund.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of available, spendable resources, as well as on balances of those resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By so doing, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds and governmental activities*.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found in Exhibits A-3 to A-5.

Proprietary funds. The Town does not have a proprietary-type fund (enterprise fund.) *Enterprise* funds are used to report the same functions presented *as business-type activities* in the governmental-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the Iown's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The Iown has no fiduciary funds.

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements. The summary and notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. They are part of the basic financial statements and can be found on pages 1 to 12 of Exhibit A-6.

Other information In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *supplementary information* in Exhibits B-1 and B-2

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's overall financial condition and position. In the case of the Town, assets exceeded liabilities by \$5,084,148 at the close of the current fiscal year. The Town of Chevy Chase's net assets are divided into two categories - invested in capital assets, net of related debt, and unrestricted net assets. The smaller portion of the Town's net assets (13%) reflects its investment in capital assets net of depreciation (e.g., land, improvements, buildings, machinery, equipment and vehicles). The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Unrestricted net assets of the government have a balance of \$4,422,140 (87%) of total net assets), which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 the Town reported the following assets and liabilities.

Town of Chevy Chase's Net Assets

	2008	2007
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 4,696,539	\$ 4,055,155
Capital assets	662,008	<u>746,022</u>
Total assets	<u>5,358,547</u>	4,801,177
Liabilities	274,399	189,642
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets	662,008	746,022
Unrestricted and undesignated	4,422,140	3,865,513
Total net assets	\$ 5,084,148	<u>\$ 4,611,535</u>

The following table indicates the changes in net assets for governmental activities:

Town of Chevy Chase's Change in Net Assets

	2008	2007
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 105,524	\$ 114,268
Operating grants and contributions	151,812	152,070
General revenues:		
Property and income, taxes		
levied for general purposes	2,897,209	2,075,324
Miscellaneous	147,375	151,754
Unrestricted investment earnings	174,272	168,558
Total revenues	3,476,192	2,661,974
Expenses		
General government	1,930,983	1,353,051
Public safety	176,742	185,972
Parks and recreation	241,381	283,508
Public works	654,473	789,771
Total expenses	3,003,579	2,612,302
Increase in net assets	472,613	49,672
Net assets, beginning of year	4,611,535	4,561,863
Net assets, end of year	\$ 5,084,148	<u>\$ 4,611,535</u>

Governmental activities: General revenues for the governmental activities were \$3,218,856, while total expenses, net of charges for services, grants and contributions, were \$2,746,243. The increase in net assets for governmental activities was \$472,613 and can largely be attributed to the following:

Tax revenues increased by \$821,885 or 39.6%, during the year. Expenditures increased by \$391,277 or 15% during the year.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the Town's *governmental fund* is to provide information on current inflows, outflows, and balances of available, *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, *unreserved fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year-end.

The General Fund is the operating fund of the Town of Chevy Chase. At June 30, 2008, the Town's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$4,442,965, an increase of \$556,049 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount of \$4,417,543 constitutes *undesignated fund balance*, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare the total fund balance to total fund expenditures. The total fund balance represents 151% of total General Fund expenditures including capital projects for Town office improvements.

The key factor in the fund balance increase is that capital projects decreased \$195,703 from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

General government expenditures were \$91,729 under final budget Investments for streets and roads totaled \$124,558

There was an increase of \$496,645 in income taxes and other revenues of \$109,388 over budgeted amounts.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2008, was \$662,008 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes buildings and improvements, vehicles and furniture and equipment.

The following table of the Town's capital assets is listed below. Additional information can be found in Note 3 on page 20 of this report.

Town of Chevy Chase's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

		2007
Building and improvements	\$ 348,289	\$ 373,266
Vehicles	69,282	80,336
Furniture and Equipment	111,303	142,255
Streets and Roads, Parks and Grounds	133,134	<u>150,165</u>
Total	<u>\$ 662,008</u>	<u>\$ 746,022</u>

Major capital asset events during the year ending June 30, 2008 included the following:

Expenditures for street work were \$124,558.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

While the State of Maryland is realizing significant growth in real property assessments, this trend did not have a major impact on the Town's property tax revenues until fiscal year 2006. The delay of the impact was due to the triennial assessment system, which assesses the Town every third year, along with a cap of 10% on residential properties. For fiscal year 2009, the growth in both real and personal property taxes is budgeted at the same level as fiscal year 2008 budgeted property taxes. Town residents approved adopting the Constant Yield Tax Rate for property taxes as recommended by the Town Council.

Income tax revenues for fiscal year 2009 are budgeted at \$2,300,000, which represents a 4.5% increase over FY08, due to economic uncertainties

The fiscal year 2009 revenues for Highway User Revenue are budgeted at 4% more than those estimated for fiscal year 2008 based on estimates provided by the Maryland State Highway Administration.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the Town's budget for the 2009 fiscal year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Chevy Chase's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Town Manager, Town of Chevy Chase, 4301 Willow Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815 or send an e-mail to asilverstone@townofchevychase.org.

TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND Statements of Net Assets June 30,

	Governmental Activities <u>2008</u>			Governmental Activities 2007		
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	721,605	\$	619,057		
Investments		3,912,649		3,355,723		
Receivables, net		1,333		1,712		
Due from other governments		35,530		33,243		
Prepaid expenses		25,422		45,420		
Capital assets, net		662,008		746,022		
Total Assets	\$	5,358,547	\$	4,801,177		
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	85,196	\$	67,496		
Performance bonds		155,718		83,000		
Accrued salaries		4,736		2,301		
Accrued compensated absences		28,749		36,845		
Total Liabilities		274,399		189,642		
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets		662,008		746,022		
Unrestricted		4,422,140		3,865,513		
Total Net Assets		5,084,148		4,611,535		
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$	5,358,547	\$	4,801,177		

TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

Statement of Program Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2008 (with comparative totals for 2007)

						Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in		
			Progra	Program Revenue	ıue	Net Assets		
	Expenses	Ch	Charges for Services	Operat and Co	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	2008 Total	2007 Total
Functions/Programs								
Governmental Activities								
General government	\$ 1,907,270	↔	24,133	⇔	1	\$ (1,883,137)	\$ (1,883,137)	\$ (1,274,307)
Building and zoning	23,713		19,725		ı	(3,988)	(3,988)	(21,546)
Public works	654,473		52,582		151,812	(450,079)	(450,079)	(588,546)
Public safety	176,742		9,084		1	(167,658)	(167,658)	(178,057)
Parks and recreation	241,381		1		•	(241,381)	(241,381)	(283,508)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 3,003,579	↔	105,524	\$	151,812	(2,746,243)	(2,746,243)	(2,345,964)
General Revenues								
Property taxes						200,564	200,564	205,156
Income taxes						2,696,645	2,696,645	1,870,168
Intergovernmental						137,697	137,697	137,697
Interest						174,272	174,272	168,558
Miscellaneous						9,678	9,678	14,057
Total General Revenues						3,218,856	3,218,856	2,395,636
Changes in Net Assets						472,613	472,613	49,672
Net Assets, Beginning of Year						4,611,535	4,611,535	4,561,863
Net Assets, End of Year						\$ 5,084,148	\$ 5,084,148	\$ 4,611,535

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Balance Sheets Governmental Funds June 30,

		General Fund <u>2008</u>	General Fund <u>2007</u>
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	721,605	•
Investments		3,912,649	3,355,723
Receivables, net		1,333	1,712
Due from other governments		35,530	33,243
Prepaid expenses		25,422	45,420
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	4,696,539	\$ 4,055,155
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	85,196	\$ 67,496
Performance bonds		155,718	83,000
Accrued salaries		4,736	2,301
Accrued compensated absences - current		6,810	13,873
Deferred property tax		1,114	1,569
Total Liabilities		253,574	168,239
Fund Balances			
Unreserved, undesignated		4,417,543	3,841,496
Reserved for prepaid expenses		25,422	45,420
Total Fund Balances		4,442,965	3,886,916
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	4,696,539	\$ 4,055,155
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets of the Governmental Activities Total Governmental Fund Balances Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	\$	4,442,965	\$ 3,886,916
Property tax revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources		1,114	1,569
and therefore are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences that are not available to pay for current-period		662,008	746,022
expenditures deferred in the funds.	_	(21,939)	(22,972)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	5,084,148	\$ 4,611,535

Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

	2008 General Fund			2007 General Fund		
Revenues						
General property taxes	\$	201,019	\$	203,587		
State shared taxes		2,696,645		2,730,776		
Permits, fee and licenses		43,858		53,981		
Intergovernmental revenue		341,081		337,910		
Miscellaneous		202,388		194,759		
Total Revenues		3,484,991		3,521,013		
Expenditures						
General government		1,890,385		1,313,598		
Public safety		175,987		185,217		
Public works		862,570		1,115,062		
Total Expenditures	_	2,928,942		2,613,877		
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		556,049		907,136		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	_	3,886,916		2,979,780		
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$</u>	4,442,965	\$	3,886,916		

Reconciliation of the Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statements of Activities For the Years Ended June 30,

		<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$	556,049	\$ 907,136
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Property tax revenues in the Statement of Activities that (do) do not provide current financial resources (are) are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(455)	1,569
State shared tax revenues in the Statement of Activities that (do) do not provide current financial resources (are) are not reported as revenues in the funds.	2	-	(860,608)
Sale of property is reported as a gain or loss on sale in the Statement of Activity but is shown as proceeds from sale and expenses are expensed in the governmental funds.	ies	(8,344)	-
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.		(75,669)	14,700
Compensated absences in the Statement of Program Activities do (do not) require the use of current financial resources and therefore are (are not) reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		1,032	(13,125)
Net Changes in Net Assets	\$	472,613	\$ 49,672

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Chevy Chase (Town) was established as a municipality and incorporated in 1918 under the laws of the State of Maryland. The Town operates under a Council-Manager form of government consisting of a Town Manager and Town Council. The Town provides the following services as authorized by its charter: streets, sanitation, building inspection, public safety and general administration services. The basic financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for established governmental and financial reporting principles. The Town implemented the new accounting and financial reporting requirements of GASB Statements No. 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for States and Local Governments. As a result, an entirely new financial reporting format is presented. GASB Statement No. 34 adds the following components to the financial statements:

Management's Discussion and Analysis – A narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities. This analysis is similar to analysis the private sector provides in their annual reports

Government-Wide Financial Statements – These include financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities (such as cash and accounts payable) but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and infrastructure, including bridges and roads). Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and cost of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter. The government-wide statements include the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Program Activities.

<u>Statement of Net Assets</u> – The Statement of Net Assets displays the financial position of the Town. Governments report all capital assets, including infrastructure, in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and report depreciation expense – the cost of "using up" capital assets – in the Statement of Activities. The net assets of a government are broken into three categories – 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

<u>Statement of Program Activities</u> – The Statement of Program Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants.)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (continued)

<u>Budgetary Comparison Schedules</u> – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The Town and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with GASB Statement No 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, which establishes standards for defining and reporting on the financial reporting entity. The definition of the financial reporting entity is based upon the concept that elected officials are accountable to their constituents for their actions. One of the objectives of financial reporting is to provide users of financial statements with the basis for assessing the accountability of the elected officials. The financial reporting entity consists of the Town of Chevy Chase. There are no organizations for which the Town is financially accountable and there are no component units of the Town.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements. The reporting model focus is on both the Town as a whole and the fund financial statements, including the major individual funds of the governmental and business-type categories. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities and changes in net assets) report information on all of the activities of the Town. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which primarily rely on fees and charges for support. The Town has one governmental fund, the general fund, to account for all activities of the government, and does not have any business-type activities at this time.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus, and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenue to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes, franchise fees, utility taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

The General Fund – This is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. No other funds are currently required.

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents, which are cash and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less, include cash on hand and demand deposit accounts.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

2. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property improvements, furniture, equipment, infrastructure and vehicles are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$500 and an estimated useful life of five years or more. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2004 are not reported in the basic financial statements. Total infrastructure for June 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$1,040 and \$13,000, respectively. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the Town are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Infrastructure – 10 years Property improvements – 16-40 years Furniture and equipment – 5 - 10 years Vehicles – 10 years

3. Compensated Absences

Town employees are granted vacation in varying amounts based on length of service. Carryover is limited to two hundred and forty (240) hours. Unused vacation pay, if any, is paid with the employee's termination or retirement. Those amounts estimated to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources from the general fund are reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the general fund.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

4. Property Γaxes

Property taxes for the current year were assessed and collected by Montgomery County and subsequently remitted to the Town. Property taxes are assessed on July 1st and are due and payable one half by September 30th and one half by December 31st. All unpaid taxes levied July 1st become delinquent on October 1st and January 1st. The real property tax rate for the Town for fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was 023 and 026, respectively, per \$100 of assessed taxable value. The public utilities, corporate and personal property tax rates for the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was 001 and 001, respectively, per \$100 of assessed taxable value. Procedures for the collection of delinquent taxes by Montgomery County are provided for in the laws of Maryland.

5. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net asset presentation. Net assets are categorized as invested in capital (net of related debt), restricted and unrestricted.

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – This category groups all capital assets into one component of net assets. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.

Restricted net assets – This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws and regulations of other governments. There are no restricted net assets as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Unrestricted net assets – This category presents the net assets of the Town not included elsewhere.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

6. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relates to the determination of the actuarially accrued liability for unpaid claims which is prepared based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, inflation rates, etc. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions it may undertake in the future, they may ultimately differ from actual results.

Note 2 – Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance and the government-wide statement of net assets:

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance – total government funds and net assets – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Temporary Investments

Deposits

State statutes require all deposits be insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or fully collateralized. Cash and cash equivalents as presented on the balance sheet and statement of net assets include, deposits (cash) and money market accounts.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

Deposits (continued)

At June 30, 2008 and 2007 the carrying amount of the Town's cash and deposits totaled \$721,605 and \$619,057 and the bank balances totaled \$764,308 and \$679,718, respectively. Of the bank balances at June 30 2008 and 2007, \$111,718 and \$111,682 was covered by federally depository insurance, respectively, and the remaining balance was covered by collateral held by the bank's trust department in the Town's name.

Investments

The Town investments are pooled in the Montgomery County Pooled Investment Fund. These funds are part of collateralized investment pools. The Fund is managed by Montgomery County, with oversight by the Investment Committee and in compliance with the Annotated Code of Maryland. The average maturity of the portfolio is generally less than six months. Deposits are fully insured or collateralized. Investment income during the year is allocated to pool participants based upon their average equity in the pool. The carrying amount and fair value of the Fund at June 30, 2008 and 2007 is \$3,912,649 and \$3,355,723, respectively.

Credit Risk

Town investment policy does not permit investments in commercial paper or corporate bonds, except under state law in the state investment pool. The Town invests in the Montgomery County Pooled Investment Fund (the Fund). The Fund seeks to maintain a constant yield value of \$1.00 per unit. Unit value is computed using the amortized cost method. In addition, the net asset value of the pool, marked to market, is calculated and maintained on a weekly basis to ensure a \$1.00 per unit constant value.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover all or a portion of the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. For the Town's \$250,000 in repurchase agreements, \$250,000 in underlying securities were held by M&T Bank in the Town's name. At June 30, 2008 and 2007, all of the Town's investments were insured or registered, or for which the securities were held by the Town or its agent in the Town's name or were invested in the Fund.

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2008 and 2007 for the Town's individual major and non-major governmental funds, in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u> 2008</u>	<u> 2007</u>			
Receivables:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,114	\$	1,569		
Other	 219		143		
Gross Receivables	1,333		1,712		
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	 <u>-</u>		_		
Total Receivables - Net	\$ 1,333	\$	1,712		

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

C. Due From Other Governments

Due from other governments represents accrued revenue at June 30, 2008 and 2007 consisting of the following:

		2008	<u> 2007</u>		
Primary Government					
State					
General Fund	<u>\$</u>	28,838	\$	26,833	
Total State		28,838		26,833	
County					
General Fund		6,692		6,410	
Total County		6,692		6,410	
Total Primary Government	\$	35,530	\$	33,243	

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. Fund Balance

Reservations of Fund Balance

Reserve for prepaid expenses – these funds have been reserved for reported expenses in the general fund to comply with accounting standards.

E. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	<u>7/1/2007</u>	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2008
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Building improvements	\$ 466,195	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 466,195
Vehicles	110,542	-	-	110,542
Furniture and equipment	228,627	-	(14,629)	213,998
Streets and roads	180,021	1,040	_	181,061
Total capital assets being				
depreciated	985,385	1,040	(14,629)	971,796
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building improvements	(92,929)	(24,977)	-	(117,906)
Vehicles	(30,206)	(11,054)	_	(41,260)
Furniture and equipment	(86,372)	(22,608)	6,285	(102,695)
Streets and roads	(29,856)	(18,071)		(47,927)
Total accumulated depreciation	(239,363)	(76,710)	6,285	(309,788)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	746,022	(75,670)	(8,344)	662,008
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 746,022	\$ (75,670)	\$ (8,344)	\$ 662,008

Note 3 – Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

E. Capital Assets (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to function/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
General government	\$ 41,630	\$ 41,594
Public works	33,454	30,032
Public safety	755	755
Recreation	871	363
Total depreciation expense, governmental activities	\$ 76,710	\$ 72,744

F. Long-Term Debt

Changes in Long-Term Debt are as follows:

	_	alance	δħΔ	itions	Rec	luctions	Balance June 30, 2008		
Accrued compensated abences					\$	1,033		21,939	
	\$	22,972	\$		\$	1,033	\$	21,939	

Note 4 - Commitment and Contingencies

A. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of or damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters for which the Town carries insurance through Local Government Insurance Trust. Premiums for coverages are charged to the Town's general fund, with no provision made for claim liability in addition to premiums unless an assessment is made by the Trust. Claims over the past three years have been significantly less than that amount. The agreement with the pool provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums, and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$1,000,000. The Town continues to carry commercial insurance for health, life, short-term disability and workers compensation. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage, and no significant reductions in insurance coverage have occurred, in any of the past three fiscal years.

B Retirement Plans

The Town participates in two retirement plans. The old plan, the Employees Retirement System of Montgomery County (the Plan) which is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit plan which covers all full time employees of the Town hired prior to June 30, 1996. At June 30, 2008 and 2007 three employees participated in the plan.

The policy of the Town is to make contributions at the rate required by the Plan, which was 22.26% and 21.08% of eligible employee's salaries for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. In addition, employees had 4% withheld from their wages. The amounts withheld are forwarded to the plan.

The new plan, for those employees hired after June 30, 1996, is the Montgomery County Retirement Savings Plan, which is a cost-sharing, multiple employer defined contribution plan. As of June 30, 2008, there were five employees enrolled in the plan. The required contribution is 6% of the employee's salary plus a 0.1% administrative fee. For the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, the administrative fee was waived by the County. The employees also have 3% withheld from wages and forwarded to the new plan.

Pension expense for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$68,752 and \$61,865, respectively.

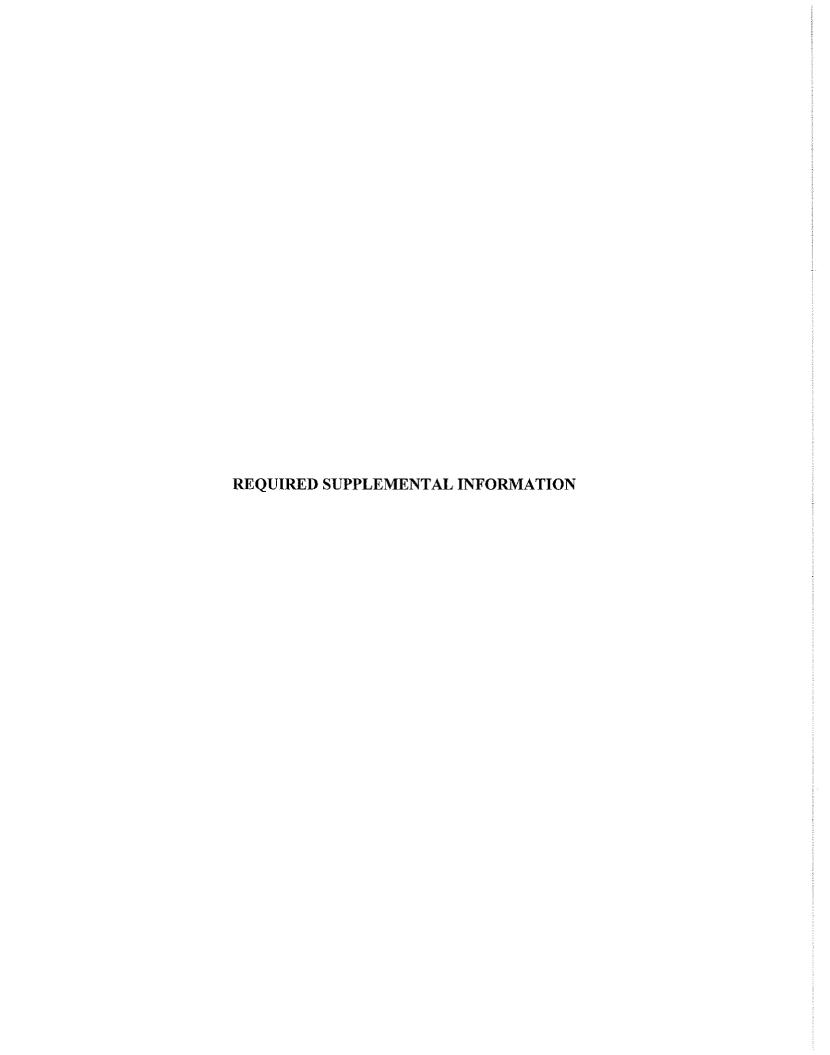
Note 5 - Leases

The Town rents office space from Montgomery County under a 35 year lease that began in 1986. During the time period that general obligation bonds were outstanding, no rent was due under the lease. Once the bonds had completely matured, in 2002, the Town began paying rent. As of July 1, 2003, rent was \$795 per month, with annual inflationary adjustments.

During the 2004 fiscal year, the Town entered into an agreement with Montgomery County (the County), which assigned additional space in the County owned Leland Center where the Town offices are located. In consideration of the transfer of office space to the Town, the Town agreed to construct an addition to the Leland Center for use by the County.

The Town agreed to bear the entire cost of the construction of the addition and the incorporation of the additional space into the Town offices. The County agreed to suspend the lease payments for the remaining 16 years of the lease.

The project was completed in 2005 and rent payments ceased.



Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Budgeted Amounts			-		Variance with Final Budget		
Revenues		Original	Final		Actual Amounts		Positive (Negative)	
Taxes								
Local								
Real property tax	\$	192,000	\$	192,000	\$_	201,019	\$	9,019
Total Taxes - Local		192,000		192,000		201,019		9,019
State Shared								
Income taxes		2,200,000		2,200,000		2,696,645		496,645
Total Taxes - State Shared		2,200,000		2,200,000		2,696,645		496,645
Total Taxes		2,392,000	,	2,392,000		2,897,664		505,664
Licenses and Permits								
Variance application fee		5,000		5,000		4,200		(800)
Permit fees		25,000		25,000		15,525		(9,475)
Cable franchise tax		24,000		24,000		24,133		133
Total Licenses and Permits		54,000		54,000		43,858		(10,142)
Intergovernmental Revenues								
County revenue sharing		137,000		137,000		137,187		187
State highway user tax		150,000		150,000		151,812		1,812
Dump fees		52,000		52,000		51,572		(428)
Financial corporation -bank shares		500		500		510		10
Total Intergovernmental Revenues		339,500		339,500	_	341,081		1,581
Miscellaneous								
Special trash pickup		1,000		1,000		1,010		10
Miscellaneous revenues		1,000		1,000		18,022		17,022
Parking fines and meters		9,000		9,000		9,084		84
Municipal citations		1,000		1,000		-		(1,000)
Interest		81,000		81,000		174,272		93,272
Total Miscellaneous		93,000		93,000	_	202,388		109,388
Total Revenues	\$	2,878,500	<u>\$</u>	2,878,500	\$	3,484,991	\$	606,491

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
Expenditures		Original	Final		Actual		(Negative)	
General Government								
Administration:								
Salaries and benefits	\$	846,400	\$	831,500	\$	824,388	\$	7,112
Services and supplies		803,200		894,600		894,470		130
Civic affairs and constituent services:								
Services and supplies		331,000		254,500		170,013		84,487
Total General Government		1,980,600		1,980,600		1,888,871	_	91,729
Public Safety								
Parking control, building inspections,								
services and supplies		174,500		177,100		175,987		1,113
Total Public Safety		174,500		177,100		175,987		1,113
Public Works								
Sanitation and waste removal:								
Household trash		188,700		193,485		193,242		243
Yard trash		32,000		32,000		31,009		991
Leaf collection		84,000		84,000		83,811		189
Recycling		52,500		52,500		50,181		2,319
Streets and roads		247,500		240,115		139,259		100,856
Parks, grounds and trees	Moreover	277,700		347,700		207,553		140,147
Total Public Works		882,400		949,800		705,055		244,745
Total Expenditures Before Capital								
Projects Expenditures		3,037,500		3,107,500		2,769,913	_	337,587
Capital Project Expenditures								
General Government		21,000		21,000		1,514		19,486
Streets and roads		500,000		500,000		124,558		375,442
Parks, grounds and trees	_	1,100,000		1,030,000		32,957		997,043
Total Capital Project Expenditures	_	1,621,000		1,551,000		159,029		1,391,971
Total Expenditures After Capital								
Project Expenditures	<u>\$</u>	4,658,500	\$	4,658,500	<u>\$</u>	2,928,942	\$	1,729,558

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

TOWN OF CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND Notes to Required Supplemental Information June 30, 2008

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Budget Policies

The Town Council annually adopts a budget for the General Fund of the primary government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the departmental level for the General Fund. On June 13, 2007 the Town Council approved the original adopted budget and on April 9 and August 6, 2008, approved the revised budget reflected in the financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

The budgets are integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary data, as presented in the financial statements for all funds with annual budgets, compare the expenditures with the amended budgets. All budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund presents actual expenditures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States on a basis consistent with the legally adopted budgets as amended. Unexpended appropriations on annual budgets lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Note 2 – Material Violations

There were no material violations of the annual appropriated budgets for the General Fund for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008. In addition, there were no excesses of budgetary expenditures for that period.